

[illegible]

DINNER TO MR. MEDHURST

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The Chinamen rose about 10 o'clock to propose the first toast. That before him on the platform were representatives of all the members of various nationalities, he would "be the Ruler of our respective countries," Mr. Ching proposed "Mr. Frederick's best friends." Others followed to perform a more agreeable duty, and although I feel that cannot do so efficiently, yet when I look around me at the representatives of the Chinese, Japanese, Asiatic men by receiving the toast which I have proposed with heartiness and unity. Gentlemen, I beg leave to propose the toast, "The best friends of the world." You will, I am sure, not expect a long speech from me on this occasion, as it would take too long to go over the same ground again and again, and once again, in a social reunion of this kind, and political topics might well be avoided. I believe we are met here to express a hearty and sincere sympathy for the oppressed people of China. We have met him in various parts in his official capacity, and I am sure I only say what you all say, and what we all feel, when we say that we sympathize with him and his countrymen and his people, and that we wish to see them free from oppression and towards all. Gentlemen, these are the other necessities of our worthy Omei, and we are met here to express our sympathy for him, and his official conduct, to wish him a prosperous page, and to assure him a hearty welcome when he returns to Shanghai.

At the conclusion of Mr. Medhurst's address, a large number of Mr. Medhurst's friends, (and with loud cheers.)

Mr. Medhurst—Gentlemen, I heartily wish to see you all, and to be able to say to you, as I have said to the Chinese, that you have been exhibiting by your words and actions the true spirit of Christianity. Chairman, in his remarks about me, for those who are not acquainted with me, has been so kind as to say that I am a person of great hospitality in a fitting style. But I am not so sure that I have been a bad speaker; as my answer must be at least freely and completely understood by all who are present at this meeting this evening. I can only succeed in concealing my ill-assorted ideas into the good English of the Chinese, and I am sure that I wish you to understand that I embrace all the heartfelt sentiments of which I am capable. Mr. Dent has very handsomely supplied me with many of the Chinese words which I am about to use. Consule in China, as their knowledge is not what they used to be. Your powers more limited, and they act within restricted limits. I am sure that you will be able to do as they are told. But I can say for myself and my colleagues, that we always try to do our best, and poor as my best has been, I am pleased to have it so far as it goes, and I am sure that I shall be glad to come back to Shanghai for I feel it a great privilege to represent an important section in such a community as this. I am sure that you will be able to do as they are told, it has been my ambition to possess for the last twenty-five years. I thankfully accept your kind and good wishes, and I am sure that I shall be able to take away very largely from the pains of leaving, and adds very largely to the pleasure of going home, to know that I have been able to do my best.

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Mr. Seward is always under a protest that I have to answer as Senator for, for I always find myself in the presence of the people, and I have to do justice to the occasion. I should be glad to-night if the speaking could be transferred to the table, to some of my seniors, for I do not like to be the center of attention. It is not my wish that it would rest with some one who has come later than myself. I am sure that my colleagues join with me most heartily in their satisfaction that the people have witnessed a demonstration in honor of one of them. Mr. Brewster has been associated with the cause of public affairs at this port, from the earliest period of settlement, and it is hardly a public question of much interest in discussion and determination of which he has not had a principal part. For ten years he has been the settled leader of the community, and in the last ten years, in dealing with these matters, speak my own as at various congresses, we have seen the sentiments of my colleagues, whether they have been conservative, active, and liberal. It should not be the duty of a Consul to magnify his office. It is only by true, however, as the proposer of the resolution has said, that the duties of his office here are complex and far-reaching. They are more immediately and intimately connected with mercantile interests at large, than is the case of any other office. It is a very demonstration of respect, their coming from representatives of commerce, representatives of a commerce which forms an important part of the national and international business, that we have. It is a compliment we have having, it is a compliment which may make a man feel kindly towards the people among whom he is doing business, as he goes on his journey; much more so, if he is a moralist, and that what I hope our colleagues will do to us as to a very early day. You have been enough to propose the many of the Congress. The members of the Congress

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Mr. Goodwin.—The Chairman and Gentlemen, I wish to respond to the toast which you have so kindly proposed and with which my face-to-face friend at the end of the table has done the honour of associating my name, although I am not a member of the Association. I am glad to accept this evening who would have fulfilled the duty better than I could do. Gentlemen, I am glad to be here to the toast which you have proposed for the courtesy and hospitality which has made you invite us here, and more especially for the fact that you have invited us to be with you as we assembled. That purpose is to commemorate the English Consul upon his temporary relaxation of those duties he has to perform in his own country. I am glad to wish upon his return home. I am sure we are all join in wishing that he may enjoy the same relaxation in his own country as he has here, and that he may return back, well and invigorated by Northern breezes, to resume his duties here. Speaking in this way, I am glad to state that I am quite in accord with you the toast of Mr. McDuff as a Consul representing this country. You are here among us, and we are among you, and we are all in the same language, strangers in this country. We are strangers in language, strangers in our persons, strangers

utilization. It is therefore a satisfaction to know that we have among ourselves a man who is so well acquainted with the customs, and with the wishes of the people among whom our presence is at best but tolerated. (Applause.)

Indeed I may say that in all multitudes and of many tongues—people of all sorts as it is in kind of Babel; we only want the power to be able to understand each other. I am sure, people, but I ought not to use that word, because in old Babel the difference of tongue was a source of division and of enmity. Here, however, we have the aid of our nationalities and various tongues cooperating together for the improvement of the small spot of earth where fortune has thrown us. We are the Chinese and of the Tartar, we feel that we all belong to one great race, that we are closely united by the ties of blood, and that we are all of one mind. We have but one aspiration, for which man has been able hitherto to aspire: I hope that these sentiments may always animate the community among which we dwell, and may be the basis of our mutual affection for ever the metropolis of Shanghai. (Applause.)

Mr. Medhurst proposed the prosperity of Shanghai in the following terms:—“I wish to propose to you, people, by the Christian, of increasing the town ‘Prosperity to Shanghai.’ It is with feelings of peculiar interest that I propose this toast, because it is the first time that such a toast has ever been proposed. It is truly as if heaven had been the first to propose it, for the first time that a foreigner who landed with a commercial purpose

the Chinese wharves at Shanghai, and the Chinese Consulate was upused to trade, for I accompanied the first Chinese Consul who arrived at the post; and his officers and menors on appointment, were the Chinese representatives. Since that time, which is now a very great number of years ago, more than I care to admit, the trade has increased both publicly and privately; and I have had opportunities of watching the rapid and remarkable growth which it has made as a result of the opening of the Chinese Empire to the commerce of the world. I have captained the history of Shanghai; that has been already done in a very able lecture, sufficient to say that what was, in those days, a cotton and silk trade, has now become a trade of all kinds of goods, as Mr. Seward said, representing a large portion of the commerce of the world, and of varied interests which must be of great benefit to the Chinese people. We see the progress not so much in the fostering care of the Chinese, or of any Foreign Government, as in the fact that the Chinese people are now engaged in laboring here for the last twenty-five years. Nor can it be said that the progress is remarkable as it is, have yet reached its consummation. The Chinese people are now engaged in commerce and life in Shanghai is commencing, thanks to our Danish friends, to beat in union with the rest of the world; and the current of telegraphy which is the natural result of the opening of the Chinese Empire to the commerce of the world, is now in a place which it is carried. When once we are united by the lines of telegraph to the rest of the world, and whenever the Chinese can

went the motion of the sister appliances of railway communication, Shanghai will doubtless have reached a point of importance, and will become a great commercial center, in which will place her even yet higher in the ranks of cities of the world than she now stands. Let the people there, and the people here, who are so interestedly expressing the hope that, in association with this progress, you gentlemen, in each step, quickly and in abundant measure, will be able to give to the people of the world, the best of your lives, and to prosecute which you have come to this country. I will permit now to be the object of the toast, "Prosperity to the Chinese people," and allow me to propose with the name of a gentleman who is my rival, and not my partner, as a resident in China, and, I trust, a truly representative of the Chinese people, the community—the Chairman of our Municipal Council, (Applause.) I now turn to another point to mention Mr. Diweill's name to introduce Mr. Diweill—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen.

I beg leave first to return thanks to the Committee of management for having assigned me the honor of introducing Mr. Diweill, and for having given by our honored guests, and who are so anxious to me the opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the honor, and the pleasure of Mr. Diweill, and the universal

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His powerful aid in the promotion of the best interests of Shanghai. (Applause.) The Rev. Canon Bruchner said that the character of the Rev. Canon Bruchner was a character in a novel, but sometimes owing to the inefficiency of the writer the female character had to interest. In this manner the character of the Rev. Canon Bruchner was maintained in the programme of a public dinner, but owing to the inability of the speaker he feared that, on the present occasion, it would not maintain its interest. He said that he was an Englishman, and that he was a member of the House of Commons for his inefficiency he usual alleges that he was quite unprepared, only having heard of the Rev. Canon Bruchner's name. He said that he was a member of the House of Commons for his inefficiency he usual alleges that he was quite unprepared, only having heard of the Rev. Canon Bruchner's name. He said that he was a member of the House of Commons for his inefficiency he usual alleges that he was quite unprepared, only having heard of the Rev. Canon Bruchner's name.

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the party took broke up, shortly before 11
m. m.

INVESTIGATION BY THE U. S.
CONSUL.

As investigation into the facts of an affair
on board the American barkentine, "The
Robert," chartered by the United States Consul,
Mr. Bayle, on the 20th, 21st and 22nd inst.
The subject of the investigation was to find whether
there was sufficient just cause for General
Babcock to suspend the members of the parties to
the Government of the United States.

Captain J. B. Spearwater, of the *Mary Belle*
Robert, charged that the members of the
party, by threatening the lives of the
officers and the Captain, and with various
acts in a mutinous manner.

William Holt, who said that the said
party, on the 25th March, 1871, shoot the
said William Holt with intent to kill him, in-
flicting a wound and permanently injuring him.

J. B. Spearwater, sworn, stated: I took
command of the ship in "San Francisco,
and sailed for Hongkong on 4th of February,
and William Holt as one of my crew. Every
time the party went along quietly while making the
Sandwich Islands. On the night of the 21st
February, while running to the Sandwich
Islands, the party were going very thick
between the hours of 2 and 4 in the night. W.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

They called to me to come, so I went in, and as I did not go far, I heard a shot at me, which wounded me in the right arm. I then fired a second which killed the man. I then fired a third, going into the bulwark on the upper platform fore-castle, where it still lay, and I then fired a fourth, which I intended to kill me. At about 18 feet he fired a third shot, which struck me, and I fell overboard. The crew took me to the deck, and I was taken to the hospital. The third shot struck me in the right cheek, fracturing my jawbone, passing through the sinew of my right shoulder, and lodging in my back, so that I remained paralyzed. I consider that the captain after I was wounded treated me as well as he possibly could. I consider that the mate was a little more civil to the men after I was taken to Captain Spenser's. I advanced upon him after the second shot, intending to take the revolver from you, and I was told that I was not to do so on my right hand, but I could not have had struck you if you had not drawn the revolver.

As for the examination of another witness, I do not substantially corroborate Eiler's account, as he was adjured. Some further evidence has been taken, but no decision has yet been made.

SUPREME COURT.
April 26th.

REPAIR THE MON. OON. JUSTICE FRANK.

There were two motions in this case, one by the defendants for the Court to order the plaintiff to pay the costs of the proceedings, and the other for the Court to order the plaintiff to pay the costs of the proceedings. The Court, in its order, stated that the plaintiff had failed to prove that the defendants had acted in a manner which was contrary to the public interest, and that the defendants were entitled to recover their costs. The Court also stated that the plaintiff was entitled to recover its costs of the proceedings.

During eight years residence here any deviation from that practice. He also noted the application on the Ordinance of 1844, which had been filed by the other side in support of their motion, which he had only received that morning. Still he was ready to admit that the Ordinance was a law, and that the Legislature was dealing with his Lordship against the defendants, and the right might be reserved to the latter of filing counter affidavits.

His Lordship said he could not have any conditional bearing. The Attorney-General must choose whether he would admit the sufficiency of the affidavits for what they were worth or not take them.

The Attorney-General said in that case he should object to their admission.

His Lordship then presented the affidavits of bearing the case of an adjournment, in order that the other side might have time to reply.

Mr. Hayler asked the adjournment at 11 o'clock, and the Court adjourned until Tuesday, at 11 a.m. The defendants undertake to file such affidavits as they may be advised by 5 o'clock on Friday, and then, since his Lordship was of opinion that there would be a large number who way not appear.

His Lordship suggested this motion would be applied, and would not hear of Mr. Hayler's undertaking not to appeal. He declined to prevent their going to the Privy Council.

His Lordship discovered that the copy of the Order of the Judicial Committee had been filed by Mr. Tollers, who had kept it a fortnight in his private possession, and that he was furnishing the information that these orders usually came direct from the Privy Council, and his Lordship said the officers of the Court

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The fourth ordinary meeting of shareholders held above Company House on 17th inst., was presided over by Mr. J. A. Lavers, in the chair; Mr. Smith, H. G. Pemberton, J. I. Miller, C. Pether, A. Schrevers, R. Francis, E. F. B. Brooke had given every assistance, and Mr. J. F. H. Stannmann, K. Brandt, Hogg, C. E. H. Slightall, C. E. Bado, and

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being a solution, to be authorized by the shareholders, for the payment of a further dividend for the year ending 1899, to be paid for the purpose of the Company would have in hand a sufficient sum to meet all outstanding claims, so far as they could be satisfied, and the payment of the same will be information which the shareholders will require with regard to the report accounts, before putting the resolution for their adoption to the meeting.

REPORT.

The Directors submit herewith the Balance Sheet and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1898, and request the shareholders to be good enough to call on the Directors.

The balance at the close of the year 1898, is as follows:

Assets.

Fixed Capital, £250,000

Reserve, £100,000

Current Assets, £1,000,000

Total, £1,350,000

Liabilities.

Shareholders' Accounts, £1,350,000

Total, £1,350,000

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The Chairman said they had missed their time, and that the first class steamer only to £30,000; but there were some who would not take so large a first class steamer.

Mr. Francis asked what was the amount improved on the Des?—

Mr. B. said that about £30,000 in England, but about £5,000 of that had run off in England, so that when the steamer was wrecked the amount was £25,000.

Mr. B. said that whether some steps could be taken for the reduction of the exorbitant rates, or premium on steamers going through the Red Sea.

Mr. B. said that that could come before the meeting as soon as the resolutions regarding ex-ante, &c., were passed.

Mr. Francis had just one question to put. He said that he was not exceedingly satisfied, but what he wanted to ask was, whether the amount remaining was not sufficient to allow the deterioration of an interim dividend to follow.

The Chairman said that could not be done till after the October meeting, according to the plan in the Deed of Settlement, which he read, and then he followed.

"The Court shall provide to the time appointed for holding the Ordinary General Meeting in October 1870 and October 1871, for certain purposes, out of the profits of the Company, for the Company for each preceding year, and after making due provision for all liabilities of the Company pending up to the time of each such meeting, a sum to be paid to the shareholders for distribution as profits of the Company for the ten years 1869 and 1870 respectively. This declaration shall be laid before the shareholders at such meeting, and the appropriation of the sum so made to be available for distribution as profits, or each portion thereof as such meetings respectively may determine."

Chairman said if no other questions were at hand, he would move the adjournment of the meeting.

Resolved, That the Company for the year ended 31st December, 1870, together with the Report of the Board of Directors, be printed.

Mr. E. O. Smith, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. Porter said the second resolution was that the payment of a second interim dividend of 10 per cent. on the share of £100, to be made from the business of the Company for 1869, be sanctioned by this meeting.

Chairman had anticipated one remark on this subject, and that was, that the Company would still be inefficient to meet any claims, for it was about twice as much in debt as when the first interim dividend was taken over the liabilities of the Company.

Chairman said the resolution was anticipated by Mr. Francis' question, that they would not divide more, under the Deed of Settlement, and he thought they were entitled to do it. It only remained for him to move the resolution.

Mr. Francis seconded, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

Chairman said since last general meeting, various difficulties had occurred at the board of directors, which had filled up by the directors, and he thought the shareholders at this meeting the shareholders should have to elect Directors.

Mr. Francis proposed

Resolved, That Messrs. J. J. Macmillan, J. G. Schreurs and H. G. Pemberton be nominated as Directors.

the Court be confirmed, and that the Directors be re-elected for the year 1877." The motion was carried.

Cameroon seconded, and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Manned proposed that Messrs. Maclean and Augustus (acting) be re-elected Auditors of the accounts for the year 1877. The motion was unanimously adopted.

Chairman said the next subject to be considered was the question that concerned the premium on stock issued by the Suez Canal Company. The Directors had heard already from the majority of the redemptors, and the Directors had also the advantage of making their own observations on this side, by first-class passengers. He was not in a position to say that the majority of the redemptors were in the wrong, but he had finally settled, because they were responsive with the other Offices on the subject of the premium on stock. He was not a member of this kind. They expected every shareholder to be satisfied with the issue of the shares, and he would be lost in arriving at a decision. He would not meet the shareholders. The Directors would

In due course what that case would
 J. A. Marshall asked why the Directors
 decided it advisable to reduce the rates
 then? Was it because of the progress
 made? Or was it not? Because it seemed
 fairly to take one year as a sample. We
 had not had sufficient experience of the
 Chairman had already mentioned that
 Offices at Home were reducing their rates.
 and therefore this Office did so too. It was
 already had been complaints of the high rates.
 Marshall remembered that, before he
 home, some London Offices were charging
 lower than the North-China. Yet the
 still seemed to retain a good business.
 to Mr. Mackintosh, who had said that
 the by the Consul was still considered so
 the, therefore, for putting the question,
 to ask whether the Directors had learned
 thing since.
 Marshall said there had been kept close
 informed by Mr. Mackintosh of what had
 done by other Offices; and the published
 of the principal Offices and the business
 of the North-China was charged to the North-
 China. But now, a general reduction had been

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Mr. Hoag, did not wish to put a question if the Company might be unduly influenced to reply; he would suggest that they might be willing to say what block risks were running; and whether they thought it desirable to discuss the same. This was the first time that the difference between cargo and block risks; the former ran of more rapidly.

Mr. Morris said that the Chinese assisted the Company in the same manner as the British on the coast, as the Chinese did not insure on cargo by coast passages.

Mr. Hoag said that the satisfactory answer to the shareholders to know that the risks held by the Company were on such steamer as the *Albatross*, *Six Masted*, *Iron-hulled*, *fast*, *and* *strong*.

Mr. Hoag said that the time of the present Company was so near the time to commence organising the new Company. They therefore proposed calling a meeting on the 1st of the month, and that the shareholders might wish to make, in regard to modification in the present Board of Directors. This would enable the Directors to be present, and to be able to answer them more fully when the time arrived.

There had been some discussion, for instance, of the Directors, up to the point of shares. The Chairman would not be better to make the shares of a greater amount. They were at present of Tls. 200 paid up. Some thought it better to make the amount Tls. 500, or to make better shares of 300 Tls. It was a matter for consideration. Perhaps the shareholders would not think it better.

Mr. Parker asked why the value of the shares was not increased before?

The Chairman said, as an experiment. It had been thought that a reduction in the price of shares might lead to an increase the business of the bank.

Mr. Francis asked if it seemed that there were many shares now.

Mr. Francis asked, did the Chairman mean many shares, or too many shareholders?

The Chairman said, too many shareholders. There were some shares in the hands of shareholders who did not contribute business.

This concluded the business of the meeting, and the Chairman rose up with a vote of thanks to the directors.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(N. O. Daily News).

The second ordinary half-yearly meeting of the above Company was held in the Asiatic Society's Rooms on the 10th inst. The President, Mr. F. H. Trentmann, in the chair. J. Little, C. E. Bado, J. Barr Robertson, C. Behn, Frangies Hormuzes, W. Skinner, H. Bigger, J. C. Ward, D. Brandt, W. C. Williams, W. G. Brodie, W. Canoo; and W. Duna, E. B. Wieters, A. Major, A. Dean and W. Schmidt, secretaries.

The Chairman having read the notice calling the meeting, and the minutes of last meeting having been on also read and confirmed,

The Chairman said—Gentlemen, as you have all received a printed copy of the Company's Report for the period of 1870, I need

our losses amount to more than that than we expected, yet they cannot be too heavy, as they are below 60 per cent of the premium received. The Board have decided upon a final statement for 1871, had it been able to do so without prejudice to the ability for that year, but as a fair estimate of the result of the 1st December, yet been carried, and would have been written forward to 1871, consisting of such portions could not have got into the next till the end of 1870, when the result of May nearly all risks will be known run off, and we anticipate in five or six months to be able to close the accounts when we will be able to show the result as well interest to shareholders for.

We have not yet appointed Trustees on (by the Deed of Settlement we must have Trustees), but I have no doubt that the Company requires it. I shall to answer any questions before we to put the resolution for the passing accounts.

My report is as follows:—

REPORT.

The Directors have now the pleasure of presenting the Accounts of the Company, from its formation to the 31st December 1870, showing a total of Net Premium amount of £14,703, which, for the limited period of the year has been in existence, appears well advanced prospectively.

It will be seen from the annexed statement, the amount at Debit of Working Account on balance, amounted to £14,079,862, out of which £1,407,986, 2s. 6d. is the sum of

not been paid, while a sum of \$15,686 provides for all losses and claims up to date.

The directors regret that exceptional losses in one branch of the business renders the carrying of Working Account loss than they had anticipated. It is their intention to make which will result in a considerable degree towards a reimbursement of such in future.

It was resolved that the balance due within the next two months, when the directors will distribute the final balance in 1870 or 1870, as provided for the Deed of Trust.

We are glad to inform the Shareholders of Company's business is steadily on the increase, the ordinary expenses being met the last January to date amounting to £10,000. The ascertained losses for the year ended 31st Dec 1869 were £1,000, the last report was issued 64 shares were allotted, leaving 146 still in reserve.

T. Probert and E. W. Little have been elected Directors, Messrs H. Hoar, A. J. Little and C. Emill have been elected to the Board since last meeting.

An account of the business has been audited by P. Bisset (acting on behalf of Sir Wm. Molesworth).

order of the Court of Directors,
W. SCHMIDT,
Secretary.

Questions being put,
Robertson begged to propose—
at the report and accounts for the year
printed be adopted."

Little seconded the resolution, which
passed unanimously.

Chairman said they had been obliged to
ask directors in some of some gentlemen
and gone home, and he now begged to
bring the appointment of Messrs. D. C.
Francis Hornumge, A. J. Little, C. B.
and J. M. Biegar, as directors of this
company, be confirmed.

Wilson seconded the motion, which was
unanimously carried.

Little proposed Mr. Bude seconding
Messrs. A. J. Little and C. B. Brandt
pointed auditors for the present year."

Kidner moved Mr. Brodie seconding,
a thanks to the Chairman, and the meet-
ing terminated.

THE "CLASSIC OF THE SUN,"
(Courier)

The city of Shanghai may be unapproach- at

"The appropriate Classic of the Sun."
 Liturgy is "cannibal by one's mind; others
 are invited to imitate him, and he is
 in order to accumulate merit in Hades
 half of those who pay the blind beggar for
 it so many times, according to agree-
 ment, was made of bamboo, and of
 all pieces of hollow bamboo, shaped like the
 one used in the temples by the priests,
 the liturgy of the Ming Dynasty. The
 "liturgy" amount is given in the composition of
 liturgy."
 In the Ming Dynasty the rob-
 bers Wang made a descent upon Peking,
 and the Emperor, in order to save his
 life, committed suicide upon the 'Hill of
 Myriad Acres, behind the Imperial Palace,'
 and the sacrifices to the gods were
 suspended.
 When the present Dynasty was estab-
 lished people still mourned for him but dur-
 ing expression to their sorrow; so they
 were and the Emperor's death was
 because the Sun is the emblem of the
 origin, naming it as a pretext to mourn for
 the deceased Emperor.
 mentioned in this classic as the Sun's
 day, is in reality the day on which the Em-
 peror hanged himself. The men of the present
 dynasty are ignorant of the meaning of
 believe that this day is the date of the
 actual birth, in that case, how was it
 this date? Was there neither day nor
 night?
 the translation of the Liturgy itself is second

[illegible]

very door of hell lies open before this
 Buddha has clearly stated and handed I down
 anything regarding the sun, for the instruction
 of every good man and believing woman.
 Every day, early in the morning, you should
 be in the kitchen, preparing food, then you
 may pass through the gate of hell, and
 you come to the end of life, you shall
 be in the region of purity, and at the same
 time, you shall be in the region of happiness.
 If you are a good man, and a good woman,
 you shall be saved by your merit.
 SINKINER.

炭煤記牌
 WING-KEE CHARAL SHOP.
 THE Proprietor, WING-KEE SHOP begs to
 inform the Public that his Shop has been
 located since 1855, at *Andulco's Lane*, and
 he has always a great quantity of Best
 Coal, and of the best *Geungo* for the
 Proprietor wishing to patronize him, are requested
 to apply to his Shop.
 669 Hongkong, 24th April, 1871.

炭煤記牌
 NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
 The undersigned Coal Shop has been RE-
 MOVED to the *Fronton No. 39, Andul-*
co's Lane. The Proprietors beg to notify that
 they have always on hand all sorts of Coal for
 use at very moderate prices. Gentleman who
 wish to patronize them, or who wish to
 apply to the above address.
 KWONG-KEE
 No. 1291, Hongkong, 7th July, 1870.

A MILL LAR & CO.
 SHIP AND STEAMBOAT
 PLUMBERS.
 COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.
 No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nathan Lane,
 Hongkong.
 1387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

